

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—At 11 and at 8: "The Bella." J. W. Wallack.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 11 and at 8: "Le Roi Carotte." Mrs. John Wood and Miss Rose Heron.

OLYMPIA THEATRE—At 11 and at 8: "David Golder." W. H. Lister.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—At 11 and at 8: "Blue Beard." Miss Lydia Ross.

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, at 11 and at 8, at No. 730 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—Summer Night's Concert. Theodore Thomas.

ST. JAMES THEATRE—At 11 and at 8: San Francisco Minstrels.

Business Notices.

How about Accident Insurance?

Col. H. E. Valentine of Gov. Jewell's Staff, a well-known insurance man of Hartford, who died Aug. 15 from injuries received by falling down the hatchway of a whaler at Ellington, was insured in the **TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY** for \$5,000. The insurance was paid Aug. 20.

Mr. E. B. Smith, a bookseller and prominent business man of Detroit, and son of the Rev. E. B. Smith, D. D., President of the New-Hampshire Institute, was killed July 19 by a collision on the N. Y. Central Railroad. He was insured under an accident policy in the **TRAVELERS** for \$10,000.

Mr. Wm. E. Jones of Somerville, Mass., a bookseller in Boston, who was drowned while sailing near Bellevue Point, N. Y., July 20, was insured under an accident policy in the **TRAVELERS** for \$5,000.

Mr. Jas. A. Sumner of Akron, Ohio, who fell overboard from the steamer *Patuxent* near Lake Huron, July 21, was insured in the **TRAVELERS** for \$10,000.

Mr. J. L. Malbon of La Crosse, Wis., who was killed Aug. 17 by the explosion of a steam-train, was insured in the **TRAVELERS** for \$5,000.

Mr. John Rozell of New-York, a stationary engineer whose death was caused Aug. 17 by falling from a scissor engine, was insured under an accident policy in the **TRAVELERS** for \$5,000.

More than 250,000 General Accident Policies have been written by the **TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY** of Hartford, Conn., since it was organized in 1854. Apply to the Company, or to any Agent. New-York Office, 215 Broadway.

THE BALTIMORE ROBBERY

Demagogue the official tale that cheap, false, old-fashioned tales, set up to the public, are the only ones that are true. The Baltimore robbery, which was the subject of the editorial in the *North American*, is a case in point. The story of the robbery, as told by the demagogue, is a tale of a man who was killed by a mob of men who were in a state of excitement. The story, as told by the demagogue, is a tale of a man who was killed by a mob of men who were in a state of excitement.

A LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT

OF
THOMAS GREELEY.
(Head and bust, 24x30 inches.)
An admirable likeness, and the best illustration of him ever made, suitable for home or office. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents to the publisher, **THE TRIBUNE**, New-York City.

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We are selling, and recommending as a good investment, the SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest and principal of which are payable in New-York City, in gold coin. They are issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000, either coupon or registered. The price at present is 94 and scores interest. The amount remaining unpaid is small. The road is now nearly completed and will soon become one of the great trunk roads from the Atlantic tide waters to the heart of the great West, and opening a new grade and direct line with Cincinnati, Dayton, Louisville, St. Louis, and other great cities.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872.

Mr. Stanley has been presented with a snuff-box on the part of Queen Victoria. The Governor of Russia was in session yesterday. The Emperor of Russia will arrive in Berlin on August 5 and depart on August 10. The cholera has appeared at Grodno, Russia.

The steamer *Motis* was wrecked by collision with an unknown schooner off Stonington, and about 70 lives were lost. Jacob's estimated mortality in West Virginia is reduced to 25.

The Apollo Hall Democracy of four wards has repudiated the action of the Central Committee, and has declared for Greeley and Brown. Primaries were held for the election of delegates to the Syracuse Conventions. Gold, 112½, 112½. Thermometer, 70½, 69°.

Whatever doubts may have been engendered on this side of the Atlantic by the ingenious discussions over the authenticity of the Livingstone letters, they do not seem to be shared in England. The Queen has directed Lord Granville to express her personal acknowledgments and thanks to Mr. Stanley, and has accompanied these expressions with the usual royal gift of that obsolete utensil, a gold snuff-box. However the pending controversy may result, it is certainly clear that Mr. Stanley is an obedient and energetic reporter, and that *The Herald*, in sending him out and supporting him, acted with a princely enterprise and liberality.

The "Straight-out" diversion in favor of Gen. Grant which Mr. Duncan is managing in Louisville appears to shrink perceptibly as its time draws near. It will be difficult to get enough Democrats together to make a show, and it would hardly be effective to exhibit the auxiliary Grant men. But, of course, some sort of a meeting will be held, and afterward, notwithstanding Mr. Duncan's plea of poverty, there will be money enough furnished by the Grant Committees to get up an apparent organization in most of the States. This dishonest proceeding will probably overreach itself. The few Democrats who will bolt from Mr. Greeley would, in default of a third ticket, vote for Gen. Grant. There is no possible objection to the Grant people's paying the expenses of keeping this vote away from them.

The difficulties of Messrs. Geo. Wm. Curtis & Co. in explaining the progress backwards which their Civil Service Reform makes under the admirable management of the President, is further increased by the revelations in our Washington dispatches to-day. All disguises, it seems, have been dropped, and the Grant Committee send peremptory requirements to the Government employees for contributions "for use in the preparation and circulation of

"information on political and economic subjects." Those who pay are retained; those who do not pay, good or bad, are to lose their places. We do not care for the mere political capital to be made out of this. We prefer seriously to ask the gentlemen of the Civil Service Commission whether, as honorable men, they can continue to profess to the country that this is the Reform entertainment to which they invited us.

That Senator Cameron should travel from Philadelphia to Washington to consult the President about the alarming exigencies of the Pennsylvania canvass, only to find that the President had left things to take care of themselves and had gone to Long Branch, is of trifling consequence. The Washington dispatch, however, which narrates this small affair adds something of more moment in the statement that Cameron, in his rage, confessed his certainty that Gov. Curtin would oppose Hartranft and support Greeley and Brown, and thereupon proceeded to abuse that gentleman to his heart's content. The remarkable need for an increase of the force in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard is also one of the significant signs of the times, to which our Liberal Republican friends in Philadelphia cannot give too earnest attention. It is very singular, and wholly unaccountable, this sudden and startling need for more men in the Navy-Yards, alike in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Portsmouth. What a bad way our navy must be in!

Mr. James O'Brien is a politician of this city, supposed to deserve respect in consequence of his Irish birth and alleged influence over Irish voters. He has claimed to control the Apollo Hall organization, and now purposes to send it to Grant via Louisville. To that end he has placed Judge A. Spalding at his head. What will Irishmen say to the fact that this person, who trades on his boasted ability to control their votes, has thus put at the head of the organization which is to direct and represent them an old and notorious Know-Nothing? Judge Spalding was nominated as the Hindoo and Know-Nothing candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1855, against John R. Brady, who was Democratic candidate of both Hard and Soft-Shell factions, and against Cambridge Livingstone, the Whig candidate. In 1855 this same present leader of Mr. James O'Brien's Irish forces ran as the American or Know-Nothing candidate for member of Assembly in the Xth Assembly District, then the Xth Ward. In 1857 he ran again as the American or Know-Nothing candidate for Recorder, having also the Republican endorsement, and being opposed by George G. Barnard, Democrat. Mr. James O'Brien now puts this man forward as the proper person to lead the Irish Democrats of Apollo Hall to the support of President Grant.

VERMONT.

The Green Mountain State holds her election next Tuesday, and as the first in which a State ticket was expressly nominated and supported on the Liberal platform, the result will be regarded with lively interest. The Democratic vote of Vermont is about twelve thousand; we believe the Liberal vote will considerably exceed twenty thousand. I so, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the Presidential contest, since a similar result in other States would give the Liberal Party about five millions of votes in the Union, enabling it to choose more than two-thirds of the Electors.

The Liberals of Vermont have made this canvass under most discouraging auspices. All the Federal and State offices are filled with their active, envenomed foes. Postmasters, Custom-house officers, Internal Revenue ditto, Senators and Representatives in Congress, with State functionaries of all grades, are leagued to crush out the New Departure. Fearing a majority intolerant and proscriptive, the weaker brethren succumb to the terrors of power, and suppress their convictions that they may escape bullying. Whatever the Liberal vote may be, it will fall short by thousands of the voters who wish well to the cause, and will heartily rejoice in its success. "But" (they say) "since we cannot carry the State, why subject ourselves to scowls and 'curses from the wealthy and powerful to 'no purpose?' This sort of truckling will deprive the Liberal ticket of support to which it is entitled; and yet we look confidently for a result which will inspire and assure the advocates of Reconciliation and Reform from one end of the Union to the other.

LUNACY TREATMENT.

The narrative of *THE TRIBUNE* reporter who was confined in Bloomingdale Insane Asylum is continued in other columns of this issue of *THE TRIBUNE*. All candid readers will admit that the story is told dispassionately. In fact, so impressed has the writer been with his instructions to set down nothing he cannot establish on oath, and to divest himself of any feeling of prejudice or animosity toward the physicians or keepers, that he appears to err on the other side and to have lost something of the natural feeling of sympathy for the helpless creatures his mission was devised to aid by giving voice to those whom nature and man combine to silence as though entombed. In spite of a tameness which this conscientious precaution has given the narrative, it is nevertheless not wanting in the elements which make it absorbing reading, and the combined narratives form a powerful argument in favor of that reformation in the legal and medical treatment of insanity which must grow out of the agitation thus begun in this State.

The two narratives now published establish, beyond any sort of doubt, that greater facilities are offered for getting a sane man into an Insane Asylum than out of it. The whole medical profession is at the beck and call of all who can pay to aid in the commitment. The same man, once committed, has only the medical skill of a single physician to ally to his sorrow; and that physician is already prejudiced against him, for divers reasons. It is his interest—to put the baser motive first and dismiss it soonest—to keep the paying boarder as long as his friends pay his keeping. Then the endorsement of his infirmity by two reputable professional brethren leads the Asylum physician to hesitate at reversing their sworn decision. It is not merely a thing that seems to lack professional courtesy, but a delicate one; if a mistake be made it is damaging to the reputation of himself or associates, and in any event is derogatory to a profession in which the members take unusual pride. Thus prejudiced, it is natural that there should be hesitation on the part of Asylum physicians, and a disposition to torture a patient's protest of sanity and appeals for release into evidences of idiocy, confirmatory of the certificate of commitment.

Additional proof of another sort, showing the difficulty of getting out of an asylum like Bloomingdale, is furnished by our reporter. "The Lodge" for Dangerous Patients, in which he was first confined at Bloomingdale, is a closer, more secluded prison than the Tombs or Sing Sing. Criminals are less securely guarded than Unfortunates. And it is as difficult for a sympathetic friend to penetrate it to aid a patient as for the patient himself to escape. The doctors visit the halls once a day only to hear complaints and applications, and a score of patients in each ward are expected to tell their stories in the two or three minutes allotted to each. All this is simply criminal, and has no excuse in the pitiful plea of security. It is mismanagement unworthy any public prison for Correction or Detention, and more severe upon the patients than the discipline of the worst Prison for Punishment in the State of New-York.

No perfect or proper Asylum or Hospital for the treatment of special diseases, and particularly of insanity, can exist without strict adherence to a well considered system of classification. The report which we publish to-day is conclusive proof that there is no such system pursued at Bloomingdale. The proof is not in the assertions of the writer; it lies in the fact that he, feigning nothing, appearing a quiet person, without even eccentricities, daily visited by an "expert" physician, and constantly watched by "professional" keepers, was kept four days in the excited wards, surrounded by dangerous maniacs, without suggestion of removal. And during all this time the ward was never once visited by the Chief Physician or Superintendent, Dr. Brown.

The Bloomingdale Asylum is a private institution, owned and conducted by personal enterprise. It is evident, also, that it is a speculative institution, and that it is maintained at a profit at the abuse and expense of the unfortunate boarders. The lowest rate per week charged is \$30. Now it is evident from the plain, brief, and careful statements of the reporter, that the accommodations are not better than can be had in any second-class boarding-house in this city for seven dollars a week, room and meals included. As for the other conditions, the food is not particularly nutritious, the supply of the costlier materials is small and grudgingly given, the food is not clean, nor is it well cooked, and the attendance at table is simply beastly. The conversation of the keepers while serving at table is not fairly reported, but it is because their disgusting language cannot be expressed in print, and it is impossible to describe it. Uttered in a public bar-room, some of the words reported to us by the reporter as repeatedly spoken by the attendants while serving at table in the Asylum, would have subjected the speaker to summary and violent objection at the hands of the most besotted of proprietors.

The constant punishment of an imbecile youth by forcing him to perform the duties of a menial; the violent hurling of a harmless idiot half across a room for the offense of not knowing which way to turn; the brutal beating of an old and blind idiot for protesting against rude treatment; the toasting of a poor boy naked in the sun while confined in what is nothing other than an iron cage—these are among the instances of cruelty which the reporter cites as having been witnessed by himself. Others are also named, but none are of such a painful nature as those enumerated above. We have vainly endeavored to imagine a plausible excuse for these acts of violence which we have not the heart to recite in detail. They appear to have been wanton acts done in moments of passion by the keepers, and were not necessary apparently to the maintenance of any system of discipline, for discipline and classification alike seem to have no part in the Bloomingdale management. But we are less disposed to hold the keepers morally responsible for these acts of cruelty than to condemn Dr. Burrill and the Governors for their frequent recurrence; for it is always sure to be the case in these large institutions that the man will imitate the master, and the keepers in the Lodge are apt followers of Dr. Burrill. It may appear invidious to name Dr. Burrill as the responsible physician to the exclusion of his superior, Dr. Brown; but it must not be forgotten as one of the explanations, and the primary cause, in fact, of the demoralization in the management of Bloomingdale, that Dr. Brown for years past has been kept by the Governors lobbying at Albany and elsewhere in the interest of the Albany.

—We have still more to tell of the management of this Asylum, and the worst features of the case have not all been related. The physical labor of writing up the story, particularly where few notes were used save those made under painful circumstances, renders it impossible that the reporter should complete the whole in time for a single issue. His week's residence in the ward for quiet patients, undetected under the very eyes of Dr. Burrill, still remains to be told. We have further to announce that we have obtained an insight into the management of another institution as large as that of Bloomingdale, and hope to be able, during the coming week, to furnish facts which will compel its reformation. From all parts of the country encouraging letters and assistance reach us, and the cordial support of the great majority of the respectable journals of all parties (for extracts from which we can find no room to-day) indicates a deep and widespread interest in this reformatory and humanitarian movement.

HENRY WILSON CONVICTED.

It is with unfeigned regret that we have read the final letter of Mr. F. W. Bird, in which he makes an end of Mr. Henry Wilson's denial of the fact that he ever was a Know-Nothing. Mr. Bird has a relentless memory and never makes mistakes. Mr. Wilson was very foolish to deny any of his statements. The result is just what might have been expected. Mr. Bird proves, point by point, every assertion he has made, with a fullness of detail which leaves nothing to be said. As a supererogatory confirmation of Mr. Bird's letter comes a dispatch from Washington stating that Gen. Pike can show by his own and twenty other affidavits that Mr. Wilson was a delegate to the Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia in June, 1855. Both gentlemen express their amazement at his recent letter denying this, which both of them considered a forgery until it was printed by the Grant papers in Boston. To our deep regret, therefore, and the regret of all who have in former times given their support and confidence to Mr. Wilson, these two facts result, as absolutely and conclusively proved:

1. That Mr. Wilson did belong to the Know-Nothing or American Order, and
2. That he says he never did belong to it.
This, we must hold, is a very serious matter. We do not attack Mr. Wilson upon his former record. *THE TRIBUNE* never shared in

the Know-Nothing delusion, but constantly opposed and defied it. But we do not forget that some pure and able men were influenced by it, who have since done important service to the country, who have worked with us in many fields of social and political reform. We have not declared such an error a dishonoring or disqualifying one. We think this whole business of the disinterment of dead political utterances rather trivial. We did not begin it, and would be glad to see it ended. But this charge having been made against Mr. Wilson, he was free to admit it and avow his changed opinions, or to take refuge in silence and ignore it. Instead, he seemed struck with a fatal short-sightedness, and began to evade the question by platitudes intended to deceive, and at last, driven into a corner by accumulating accusations, he shut his eyes, like a baited bull, and flatly denied what fifty thousand people knew to be true. As well might Gen. Dix deny that he attended the Philadelphia Johnson Convention.

We will not be misrepresented upon this point. We are not assailing the antecedents of Mr. Wilson. We think he committed an error in joining the Know-Nothings, but we are not here discussing that matter. The question is one of far greater importance. He is a candidate for the second office in dignity in the nation. He is supported by thousands of men on the ground of his honesty and his Christian principle. He assumes a high moral tone whenever he addresses a public meeting. He pretends to make his political course purely a matter of conscience. Yet the ugly fact stands against him that, for the purpose of saving a few votes, he deliberately writes and signs his name to a statement which he knows to be untrue, and which a cloud of reputable witnesses instantly prove to be untrue. We record the fact with inexpressible sadness, for we all lose something in a lapse like this of a man who has held such exalted position and possessed so fully the confidence of a great party. But the facts are before us. To save a possible loss of votes, he blindly denies incidents of public notoriety in his own career. Is such a man fit for Vice-President—possibly President? Can any one who believes that the first requisites of high station are honor and conscience vote for such a man?

SUMMING UP.

One who has attentively read the speeches and editorials of the Renominatists for the last two months sums up their propositions as follows:

1. Greeley always was a Secessionist and a Rebel.
2. Greeley has turned his back on himself, and in his mad quest of the Presidency, is now going against all that he has professed and advocated up to last year.
3. Greeley has turned Democrat and accepted the very principles which he has always bitterly opposed.
4. The Baltimore Convention sold out the Democratic party, turning it over to its bitterest, most implacable enemy.
5. There were no Liberal Republicans represented at Cincinnati—only a few "sore-heads" and disappointed office-seekers.
6. The Liberal Republicans have discovered that they were sold out at Cincinnati, and are returning to Grant in crowds.
7. Tens of thousands of Democrats, disgusted with Greeley's nomination, have come out for Grant.
8. The Straight Democratic (Bourbon) movement will draw votes from Greeley, but none from Grant.
9. Greeley is the weakest candidate that could have been pitted against Grant.
10. Though Grant alone could not beat Greeley, yet with a Bourbon running in his interest he will be able to do it.

CLEWS.

The *New-York World* published a few days ago a copy of the documents in the case of the naturalization of Henry Clews, the Treasurer of the Grant Committee, which showed that he allowed eleven years to elapse between his declaration, in 1854, of his intention to become an American citizen, and the consummation of the process of naturalization in 1865. We publish this statement, as we do of manner of news, as we published Wilson's Know-Nothing record, Gen. Grant's real estate speculation in Chicago, *The Times*'s attack on Senator Doolittle, reserving our own judgment upon all of them until some reply should be made by the parties concerned. We take the dolorous cry in *The Times* of this morning to be a confession of all the facts charged in this case. It feels a mysterious sympathy with Mr. Clews, and pleads that it is no crime to be an Englishman and an alien. It certainly is not, unless you pretend to be something else.

Take the case of this Mr. Clews for instance. There is not a man in New-York more fussily and offensively conspicuous in his advocacy of Mr. Grant's reelection. He goes to merchants of the eminence of Mr. Stewart and tells them what they must do in the canvass. He rises in the Republican Convention at Utica and pledges the vote of Wall Street to the candidate nominated there. He manages to have himself designated as the person through whose hands the vast corruption fund of the Grant Committee is to pass. He has even succeeded in substituting himself as the banker of the United States in London in the place of a house of world-wide credit and unquestioned probity. He has done all this solely by an affectation of ardor and peculiar loyalty. For ten years past his mouth has been as full of patriotism as his pockets were of greenbacks. He is one of those men who could not live except in a land of republican privileges, nor die happy unless wrapped in the American flag. And yet after all these years of theatrical humbug, it appears that during the crisis of the nation's existence, from 1860 to 1865, this thrifty patriot declined to complete his naturalization. We all know what a patriot he was: his veneration for Bonds and Currency was even then religious in its fervor. But he carefully stayed away from the Clerk's Office where his inchoate citizenship awaited him. The marching men on the border called over and over for companions. Neither call nor description could touch him, under the safe shelter of the Red Cross. The life of the nation, we all thought, sometimes depended on a day's voting. Mr. Clews never voted while Lincoln was President.

In this he exercised his undoubted right. He kept his shop and his shop kept him. But, considering his attitude in that historic epoch, would not a penny-worth of reserve become him now? As soon as the war was ended, the danger over, the credit of the country established on a firm basis, he became a citizen. And to-day there is not a patriot on Manhattan Island, not a battered relic of 1812, not a one-legged veteran of Chattanooga or Gettysburg, not even a bronze statue of the Revolution so saturated with patriotism as this six-year old citizen. When you think of

what he was doing from 1860 to 1865, and then hear him denounce Schurz, and Trumbull, and Sumner, and Greeley, as false to the interests of freedom, and give Tom Murphy certificates of character, and pledge the moneyed power of New-York to the service of a political faction, the performance has too much absurdity in it to be amusing, and too much absurdity to excite anger.

HARTRAFT INTERROGATORIES.

One of the most curious features of the political conflict of this day of ours is that, in a local canvass in the neighboring State of Pennsylvania, the press of New-York is steadily and resolutely laboring in the cause of Reform, while the local Republican press of Pennsylvania's capital, with a single exception, has not a word to say. Yet even in this absence there is a marked distinction. Take for example the Administration organs in Philadelphia. There is there, as everywhere reputable and disreputable journalism. We, of course, have no idea of specifying, but assume this fact. Disreputable, uninfluential journalism sustains Hartranft and his accomplices in all their deeds of wrong, and does it boldly. That portion of the press which is respectable professes what may be termed Federal allegiance, adhesion to the Administration, and is disinclined to do anything which may seem to thwart its views; gives a shamefaced, half-hearted support to the Hartranft cause, and, defending it on one really immaterial point, passes over all that is vulnerable, and conceals the actual score which is so foully purulent. Take for example what may be termed the leading business journal of Philadelphia, *The North American*, for which, from long and friendly sympathy, we can say no word but of respect. In its columns all that is referred to in defense is the relatively mild swindle of the Evans War Claim, but not a word about the Yerkes combination. The Evans case, being yet involved in mystery, admits of a timid advocacy, although the fact is very patent that in it Hartranft refused to give up the vouchers out of which the fraud grew (if fraud there be) until by way of loan he received from Evans some \$7,000 or \$7,500, which was repaid. It has an ugly look, but is not so very bad that *The North American* cannot make some sort of apology for it. Not so the "Yerkes-Hartman-Myers" case. That is too bad and too plain for sophistry, and hence on this *North American*, obeying its instincts of decorum, is as silent as the grave. It won't insult its respectable readers by a defense of what is indefensible, and hence, on this head, is dumb. Now it occurs to us that such an abnegation of duty is hardly reconcilable with either strict morality or with what is due to the great business interests which such a journal justly claims to represent. Philadelphia cannot afford to endure the tyranny of notoriously dishonest men at Harrisburg, with no other compensation than the feeble rays of favor which a Federal Administration is supposed to shed on it. We claim for our community—we mean our business community—no special moral preeminence, but it is too wisely selfish to fall into an error like this. Sure are we that while it would be utterly impossible that such a certified malefactor as Hartranft could be nominated as Governor of New-York by any party; yet if he were, there would be universal revolt among the business men of the Metropolis, and no newspaper, however influential or heretofore respectable, would venture to elude or defy it. In such an emergency, help and knowledge from a distance would not, as in Philadelphia, be needed. Deeply interested as we confess ourselves to be in the great cause of political and economical reform everywhere, and nowhere more so than in a community where we boast so many friends, we now venture on a Socratic experiment in politics, and address to *The Philadelphia North American*, and through it to the men of business it represents, a few precise interrogatories, pledging ourselves to publish any categorical answer that, from any responsible quarter, may be given. For facility of reference, we number the questions of our catechism.

1. Is the practice of the Myers-Hartman Ring legitimate of lending the cash assets of the Treasury—amounting to millions—to unknown bankers and brokers, some of which are bankrupt, and one of whom is a convict?
2. Do men of business—the faithful executors of public and private trusts—approve of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer purchasing State securities at a depreciation and selling them to the Sinking Fund at an advance, they and their broker sharing the difference as their profits?
3. Did the State Treasurer, immediately before his election the second time, borrow for his private use from one of the State depositories \$30,000, and afterward repay it by a Treasury draft on the public funds? If yes, is this approved?
4. Is it not a badge of fraud that all the accounts between the broker (since convict) and the financial officers of the State were kept either in fictitious names or, what is equivalent, in reversed initials?
5. Is it consistent with the proper discharge of duty for accounting officers with small salaries to speculate to enormous amounts in stocks during their whole term of office—Mackey to the amount of \$145,000 in two months, and Hartranft of \$261,000 in less than two years?
6. Is it part of the function of a Controller or Auditor-General to use official information for ends of private gain—to claim taxation on corporate capital in order to depress the stock, and, that failing, to speculate on a rise, as Hartranft did in the case of the Oil Creek Railroad?
7. Was or was not the fraud on the City Treasury of which Mercer and Yerkes have been convicted facilitated, if not promoted, by the countenance given by the State authorities? and did it not result in a deficit in the State Treasury which, if at all, was made up from outside resources?
8. Did not Myers and Hartranft recommend the pardon of Charles T. Yerkes, leaving the victim Mercer without intercession? and has not the pardon been thus far refused, while assassins of Revenue Collectors have been discharged without stint?
9. Is not the refusal of the Governor to pardon these parties a concession to an aroused public opinion, which condemns the whole transaction and all the parties to it—principals and accessories—those convicted and those at liberty?
10. Will not the election of John F. Hartranft as Governor of Pennsylvania be regarded as an approval of these acts of wrong, and be palpably injurious to the credit and character of the State?
11. In conclusion, if in these questions there is a suggestion of any matter of fact which either does not exist or is over-stated, the respondents are begged to point it out.

To make a full and frank answer to these precise interrogatories, we now summon the honest Republicans of Pennsylvania. Standing mute will be very perilous!

THE MAINE CANVASS.

BOTH SIDES ABROUSED TO THE WORK.

MOVEMENTS OF LIBERAL SPEAKERS—GEN. CARY OF OHIO IN THE FIELD—DEPARTURE OF SENATOR TRUMBULL FOR THE TRIBUNE.

PORTLAND, Aug. 30.—The Liberal canvass is promising of good results during the coming week. The number of speakers small, but they are doing good work. Gen. S. F. Cary of Ohio has arrived and will speak at Fryeburg to-morrow, and on Monday evening he will address the workmen here. Col. Grosvenor of Missouri came on the noon train to-day, and has gone to Skowhegan, and will speak several times in Somerset County. Mr. Williams of New-York is doing excellent service, speaking in Mr. Clifford's Congress District, together with this gentleman, Rodney French of Massachusetts is also here, and others, speakers are hoped for within a day or two. The Grant canvassers may boast, but they are not half so hopeful as they seem. Senator Trumbull has started for Ohio, and expressed himself as well satisfied with the prospects.

A GRANT RALLY AT AUGUSTA RUINED BY THE RAIN—SPEECHES BY GEN. HARRIS, BUTLER, AND WILSON, AND FRED. DOUGLASS—LIBERAL PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 30.—Grantism was to have been greatly cheered and encouraged in Maine by a grand rally at this place to-day, but a rain-storm has ruined the affair, which is a conspicuous and expensive failure, as a great deal of money had been spent for free excursion trains, banners, etc. Gen. Harris of Kentucky, Gen. B. F. Butler, and Senator Wilson of Massachusetts spoke to a few hundreds of wet people at Granite Hall, the outdoor mass meeting having been abandoned. Wilson glorified the old Republican party, and plaintively wrung his hands and asked if anybody could be so base as to break it up. Harlan dissected the speeches of Greeley speakers in the South, and Butler made one of his sophisticated addresses, in which he claimed that this Administration, among other things, had had a brilliant and successful foreign policy. He said, alluding to the Naturalization Treaty, that Grant's Administration had knocked one of the strongest props from under the throne of every despot in Europe. Butler disappointed his audience, which dwindled rapidly. In the evening he finished his speech, which had been interrupted by his audience leaving. He defended the Enforcement act and Ku-Klux legislation, and dwelt at great length on the extreme measures perpetrated by the Ku-Klux. This part of his discourse was interrupted by the introduction of his valet on the stage dressed in a Ku-Klux uniform, which caused great amusement. The speaker closed by passing an eucumb on the colored troops, and fought some of his own bloodless battles over again. Frederick Douglass followed with a defense of Grant's Santo Domingo policy. He urged that the Dominicans were anxious for annexation, and that their nationality was too small to be useful. A panegyric which he incidentally paid to Sumner was enthusiastically applauded. Senator Harlan made a speech in which he pictured the future of the country under Grant. He said that Greeley should be elected. The whole affair passed off without spirit or enthusiasm, and as things have turned out, had better never been attempted since it has a most depressing effect on the prospects and their allies.

Liberal prospects are improving in this Congress District. The friends of Blaine are moving heaven and earth to save him, but he will have a large majority against him in this district, outside of this county. He made a bitter speech last night, in reply to a serenade, and took occasion to denounce his opponents in most abusive terms. The speech was judiciously revised before being printed in his paper here.

JOHN A. BINGHAM AT BANGOR—HE PRETENDS TO ANSWER THE TRIBUNE.

BANGOR, Aug. 30.—The policy of flanking is faithfully carried out here by the Grant managers. Senator Trumbull was followed last evening by Senator Wilson, and this evening by John A. Bingham. Mr. Bingham's announced purpose was to answer Trumbull, but though he made an able speech, he failed to answer Mr. Trumbull's arraignment of the Administration on the ground of corruption. The Secor frauds were not mentioned, although Mr. Trumbull had made them one of his principal points. The New-York Custom-house frauds were not alluded to, but the greater portion of the speech was an elaborate denunciation of Free Trade, which, he alleged, was the design of the Greeley party to force on the country. Owing to the rain which had prevailed all the afternoon, the audience was not very large.

LIBERAL SPECULATIONS.
A SMALLER REFORM VOTE THAN IN NOVEMBER—THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STRONG FIVE THOUSAND—LOWER HOUSE OF LEGISLATURE PROBABLY LIBERAL.

(FROM THIS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

PORTLAND, Aug. 29.—Only eight days and Maine will vote. It will be remembered that the bulk of the nominations were made before the issue of the alliance between the Liberal and the Democratic parties was settled, the State Conventions of all parties in Maine being generally held in June. This put the allies at a manifest disadvantage, a state of things remedied in some sections by joint action in counties, and further improved by the nominations for Congress. Whatever may be the result of the vote for Governor, the Legislature will not be likely to show a Grant majority in the lower branch. In the 14th District the nomination of Congress was a month too early, this precluding a combination of Liberal and Democratic votes, and a combination of Liberal and Democratic votes was possible to make. It will be readily seen that there was no development toward a perfect union in the preliminary meetings. But it is very plain there has been splendid work wherever the issue has been fairly made, and the Liberal Republican strength is positive and healthy. Now I know one town where it has not distinct existence. The lowest possible figure of the Liberal Republican vote is put at 5,000; while, unless the canvass so far made is a miracle of mistake, it must greatly exceed this. The action of the Grant men at the polls on the part of the Democrats is not to be measured by the fact that they rely upon the most chanceless misrepresentation. A Grant town committee man, living 40 miles out of the city, was here yesterday. In a conversation with me he said, "there may be two or three Liberal Republicans in the town, but they do not amount to anything." "Have you any Democrats who will vote for Grant?" "I think there may be one or two, but of course we don't count on them." At the headquarters of the Liberal State Committee, is a record of 22 districts where the Liberal and Democratic votes are combined, and well-known Republicans who are enrolled in a Greeley club, and doing sharp and decisive missionary work, two of them being now on the stump in every school district. Thirty votes for the Liberals I know personally will come from the old Republican organization in that town, and this, in large measure, is the style of the Grant canvass. They do not, in the first place, feel the extent of their losses, but being aware that they are holding their men by the feeblest thread, they resort to display and boast. I do not undervalue the power of their organization and their money; but I know they have no recruiting resources and are losing from their ranks. In many towns the Liberal Republican organization is excellent, and they only lack speakers and means to get voters home. The chances are that there will be more Liberal votes on the part of men who are quietly determined to support the Liberal cause, and who are not so easily won over by the Grant managers as some of the Liberal speakers are. An evidence of this is appreciated by some of the Grant managers is shown by the following declaration of one of them on the occasion of the mass meeting here on Tuesday. "We shall beat you this time," said he, "for we have got the means to do what you cannot do. We have got all the speakers we want, and shall fill every town next week, and get back at least a part of the straying ones. We shall elect Perham because it's Presidential year, but if it isn't, Knickerbocker would stand at least an even chance. A wily agitator thought there would be a break everywhere, and he is following this following by showing them that they must